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Letter dated 20 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

I have the honour to transmit herewith elements of the plan of Petro Poroshenko, President of Ukraine, on the peaceful settlement of the situation in the eastern regions of Ukraine, taking into consideration the work of the trilateral contact group, comprising representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe, as well as the outcome of the meeting of the Head of State with the representatives of Lugansk and Donetsk regions (see annex).

President Poroshenko has already initiated implementation of the plan by ordering a unilateral ceasefire in the east of Ukraine, from 10 p.m. on 20 June until 10 a.m. on 27 June (Kyiv time).

Within this period, the wide range of issues covering the cessation of the use of force and the launch of a peaceful settlement process will be discussed.

I believe that the peace plan will give momentum to the restoration of peace and order in the east of Ukraine.

I should be grateful if you would circulate the present letter and its annex as a document of the Security Council.

(*Signed*) Yuriy **Sergeyev**

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Annex to the letter dated 20 June 2014 from the Permanent Representative of Ukraine to the United Nations addressed to the President of the Security Council

[Original: Russian]

On peaceful settlement of the situation in the eastern regions of Ukraine

In the inaugural speech on 7 June 2014, President of Ukraine Petro Poroshenko stressed that he was assuming office in order to preserve the sovereignty, territorial integrity and national unity of Ukraine, to ensure sustainable peace and to guarantee security for all citizens.

President Poroshenko's plan for a peaceful settlement of the situation in the eastern regions of Ukraine is based on three pillars:

- Release from criminal responsibility for those who surrendered weapons, did not commit grave crimes against the Ukrainian military and civilians and were not involved in illegal activities for financing terrorism
- Establishment of a controlled corridor for the retreat of Russian mercenaries
- The launch of an inclusive dialogue with peaceful citizens.

Subsequently, more details of the above plan were provided as follows:

1. Security guarantees for all those involved in the negotiations.
2. Release from criminal responsibility for those who surrendered weapons and did not commit grave crimes.
3. Release of all hostages.
4. Setting up of a 10-km buffer zone at the Ukrainian-Russian border and the withdrawal of illegal troops and heavy weaponry.
5. Guaranteed corridor for the retreat of Russian and Ukrainian mercenaries.
6. Disarmament of illegally armed groups.
7. Establishment of joint patrol units in the structure of the Ministry of the Interior.
8. Vacation of illegally seized official buildings in the Donetsk and Lubansk regions.
9. Renewal of work of the local authorities.
10. Renewal of central television and radio broadcasting in the Donetsk and Lubansk regions.
11. Decentralization of power (through direct elections of local executive committees; protection of the Russian language; and draft amendments to the Constitution).
12. Before the system for elections of local authorities is introduced and takes effect, agreement on the candidatures for the posts of governors with

representatives of the Donbas region (if there is no agreed position on the nominees, the decision is made by the President of Ukraine).

13. Early local and parliamentary elections.

14. Programme for the creation of new jobs in the region.

15. Restoration of industrial and social infrastructure.

The technical issues regarding implementation of the peace plan are being discussed within the framework of the trilateral contact group comprising representatives of Ukraine, the Russian Federation and the Organization for Security and Co-operation in Europe.

According to the agreed common vision, the plan will go through several consecutive stages of implementation.

The first stage will cover the cessation of the use of force for a short limited period of time by counter-terrorism forces and illegally armed groups. The counter-terrorism forces will resume activities only in the case of armed violence.

Within this period, the wide range of issues covering the cessation of use of force and the launch of the peaceful settlement process will be discussed.

The second stage will cover the negotiation process itself.